



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE:

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER OF ALL THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

PUBLISHED BY

N. D. C. HODGES,

47 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEW YORK.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—United States and Canada.....\$3.50 a year.

Great Britain and Europe..... 4.50 a year.

Communications will be welcomed from any quarter. Abstracts of scientific papers are solicited, and twenty copies of the issue containing such will be mailed the author on request in advance. Rejected manuscripts will be returned to the authors only when the requisite amount of postage accompanies the manuscript. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith. We do not hold ourselves responsible for any view or opinions expressed in the communications of our correspondents.

Attention is called to the "Wants" column. All are invited to use it in soliciting information or seeking new positions. The name and address of applicants should be given in full, so that answers will go direct to them. The "Exchange" column is likewise open.

VOL. XVI. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 26, 1890. No. 399.

CONTENTS:

KOCH ON BACTERIOLOGY.....	169	HEALTH MATTERS.
EXCAVATIONS IN JUDÆA.....	170	Female Medical Students in
SUGAR AND THE SUGAR-CANE IN		India.....
CUBA.....	172	Treatment of Diphtheria.....
THE UNIT MEASURE OF TIME.....	173	The Work of a Health-Officer....
NOTES AND NEWS.....	174	LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN..	176	The Rotatory Motion of Heated
THE CHEAPEST FORM OF LIGHT... 177		Air. Charles W. Dulles
		AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.....

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF JAPAN.

INASMUCH as the Teikoku Daigaku, or Imperial University, owes its existence to the union of the late Tōkyō Daigaku and Kōbu Daigakkō, it seems fitting, that, in tracing its history, reference should be made to the origin of these two institutions.

The four departments of law, science, medicine, and literature, which composed the Tōkyō Daigaku, sprang, with the one exception of the department of medicine, from an institution of some antiquity, founded by the Tokugawa Government, and known first as the Yōgakujo, and afterwards as the Kaiseijo. This institution was, after the restoration of 1868, revived by the Imperial Government, and in January of the following year it opened its doors anew for the first time. Special attention was devoted to instruction in English and French, to which languages German was soon afterwards added. In December of the same year the college received the name of "Daigaku Nankō," or South College, because of its location at Hitotsubashi to the south of the central Daigaku, to which it was attached. The central Daigaku was situated in the old Gakumonjo at Yushima.

The Daigaku having been abolished in the year 1871, the Daigaku Nankō, known simply as the Nankō, came directly under the control of the department of education; and in the following year, when the country was mapped out into educational districts, it

received the name of the "First Middle School of the First Grand Educational District."

In April of 1873 the name of the institution was changed to "Kaisei-Gakkō," and special courses of studies were instituted in law, chemistry, engineering, polytechnics, and mining. In the same year the institution was transferred to the new buildings just completed at No. 1 Nishikichō Sanchōme (Hitotsubashi Soto). In 1874 the word "Tōkyō" was prefixed to the name of the institution, and it was called the "Tōkyō Kaisei Gakkō." In April of 1876 the department of education united this institution and the Tōkyō Igakkō, or Medical College, so as to form the Tōkyō Daigaku or Tōkyō University, comprising the four departments of law, science, medicine, and literature. The departments of law, science, and literature were combined in one institution, and one president was appointed for all three. Another president had charge of the medical department.

The medical department sprang out of the Igakujo,—an institution in Shitaya originally belonging to the Tokugawa Government, and revived by the Imperial Government in 1868. In the following year this school and the hospital established for the tending of the wounded in the war of 1868 were united under the name of the "Medical School and Hospital." Soon afterwards the combined institution was attached to the Daigaku, and received the name of "Daigaku Tōkō," or East College, because of its position to the east of the central Daigaku. In 1871 it shortened its name to "Tōkō," and in 1872 assumed the name of "Igakkō," or "Medical College in the First Grand Educational District," which title was again changed to "Tōkyō Igakkō" in the year 1874.

In 1876, the new buildings at Hongō having been completed, the college was transferred thither from Shitaya. In 1877 the college became the medical department of the Tōkyō Daigaku, or Tōkyō University. In 1881 the organization of the Tōkyō Daigaku was modified by the appointment of a president who should have control not only of the four departments of law, science, medicine, and literature, but also of the preparatory school. In September of 1884 the departments of law and literature removed to the new brick building in Kaga Yashiki, Hongō.

During the year 1885 various changes occurred. The central office of the university was transferred to a building in the compound at Hongō, the preparatory school dissolved its connection with the university and became an independent institution, the department of science also removed to Hongō, and the Tōkyō Hōgakkō or Law School, under the control of the department of justice, was merged in the university. Also in the same year the department of technology was created; and courses in mechanical and civil engineering, mining, applied chemistry, naval architecture, and kindred subjects were transferred to the new department from the science department. The course of politics in the literature department was likewise transferred to the law department, henceforward to be known as the "Department of Law and Politics."

The Kōbu Daigakkō, originally known as the "Kōgakkō," was instituted in 1871 in connection with the Bureau of Engineering in the Public Works Department of the Imperial Government. The institution was in 1872 divided into the college and the preparatory school. In 1874 the preparatory school was actually opened for instruction in Yamato-Yashiki Tameike; and in 1876 an art school was created in connection with the college.

In 1877 the Bureau of Engineering was abolished, and the college was thenceforth called the "Kōbu Daigakkō," or "Imperial College of Engineering." The same year witnessed the completion of the large new buildings at Toranomon, containing a central hall, classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, and the full equipment necessary for such an institution.

In June, 1882, the term of engagement of the head professor, Mr. Henry Dyer, expired. He first arrived in Japan in June, 1873, was appointed head professor, and occupied at the same time the chair of civil engineering. When he first arrived, the college was still in its infancy; and he set himself to plan the curriculum, and formulated the various college rules and regulations. He also planned the college building. As head professor, he discharged his duties with untiring diligence for the long pe-